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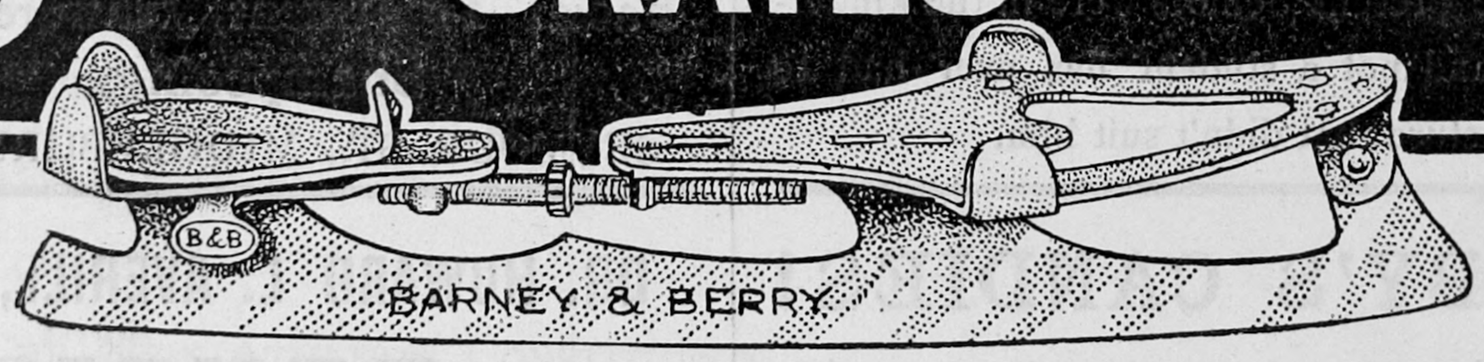

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EDITORIAL.

WITH this present issue of the CAMPUS a new method of editorial management begins. Heretofore a faculty representative has headed the staff; but with the beginning of this new year the responsibility of editing the magazine was placed upon the students. Now the undergraduate body must bear the burden of the work. Directly the weight of responsibility will fall upon the editors. Upon them will be placed the commendation and censure of our subscribers. But in a large sense the student body itself will be ultimately responsible for the success or failure of this new departure. The editors without the active co-operation of everybody can not present a satifactory magazine; nor will they be able to get it out on time. On the other hand, with the assistance that our paper has a right to expect from the students, we can make the CAMPUS as good as any college publication of its kind. We solicit contributions from everyone. We desire a lot of representative material, subjects of every nature from which we may select. We desire to enthuse the new life into the columns that may respond to the new life in the hearts of each man, and may carry the new life to every alumnus. We are very eager to receive articles and letters from the alumni. Indeed we depend in no small measure upon their support, for it is entirely upon them that the suc-

cess of the alumni department hinges. In truth the Middlebury CAMPUS is the crystalization of co-operation; it is the measure of the working harmony between the officers, the stndents and the alumni of our college. Let us then urge that the present year mark a decided activity on the part of all, that through our joint endeavors we may make the CAMPUS a real life amongst us.

It is the hope of the present board that the magazine may be broadened in undergraduate interest. At least we wish to represent more fully the undergraduate life without diminishing the alumni interests—rather by interpretating the undergraduate life to broaden the alumni interests. As has been suggested, we wish to make the CAMPUS a barometer of the college atmosphere. We do not mean to depart from the old customs and methods, we only aim to give those customs and methods a new and significant meaning.

Again let us emphasize how much depends upon each individual—the entire success of the CAMPUS. If you will help us, we will make this paper more particularly your paper, and so make it count to the honor of our Alma Mater.

AT a recent gathering of young men President Thomas spoke on the need of work, emphasizing the fact that it is not the remarkable intellect or genius which we need to accomplish things, but rather an ability and willingness to apply ourselves to the tasks that present themselves on every hand.

"Let us take an excursion into the country. It is a bright, pleasant morning, and everything in Nature is beautiful. As we go along the country road we come upon a deserted looking farm. Here the fences are down; the bushes are allowed to grow all about the place: the weeds run riot in the garden; and there is a generally unkempt appearance. The house is old and weather beaten; shingles are off and the clapboards are loose. The barns are dilapitated; and we get the impression of a run down place, such as we can find frequently—too frequently we must admit—throughout Vermont and northern New York. Now what this farm needs is not a great deal of money spent upon it, but work, good, hard work. A man will some day come along, who will take the place and by means of a little common, ordinary intelligence coupled with a great deal of energy will change the whole condition of affairs. He will repair the house, fix up the fences, trim out the bushes, and, soon, build a new barn. Now he will not necessarily be a brilliant man, nor a man with much money, but he will be a man who can and will work. And this is what the world needs today—work."

There can be no doubt of this fact stated by President Thomas. It is work that the world needs, and it is for men who are willing to work that she calls. Look about you anywhere and you will see many things that ought to be done, here are little duties that ought to be attended to, here are acts of benevolence that ought to be performed, there are responsibilities that should be shouldered. There is much to be done, but how few are they who are willing to do it.

The college outlines a plan by which

to develop men that can work; and it also seeks to place within the heart the willingness to work. Yet, we dare say, there are many who go out into the world with this lesson of lessons unlearned—men who will not stoop to the tasks at their right hand, because they are hard, or because they feel themselves fit for higher opportunities. They can not see that they are missing their *opportunity*, their chance of doing a needed good and of building a character. The world is stuffed with such men and now she feels a real necessity for true men who will work. The man who does his duty (and this includes the little tasks that strew his pathway) is Nature's masterpiece. We need to get into that attitude expressed by Beatrice Dow in her definition of life's philosophy—"To love thy work and love the world, knowing that when thou diest the world will not miss thee greatly, nor remember thee more than a brief space of time, however lovingly and well thou hast labored for it—and still to love thy work and love the world."

THE moderate observer of natural history must have noticed that many animals curl up and become dormant during the winter, but awake to new life with the first rays of the spring sun. Some philosophic minds have worked out the similarity between all life, and some its antithesis. We might expect that with the approach of cold winter the student body would hive up in their respective cells until the genial warmth of spring. This is precisely what it has done; but contrary to our analogy of lower forms of life, the observer here at old Middlebury finds within these college cells busy bodies toiling—as the poet has expressed it—upward on life's weary way. The winter season seems the proper time to study, shut out from the outside world of cold and snow, free from the lassitude of early spring. The student may with greater satisfaction turn to the books which wiser men have written, and learn their thonghts. From the verification of the expeiments of former chemists to the analyzing of English Prosody from the botanical investigatians to the study of ethical thought—the flower of man's mind, from the physical laws of nature to the civil laws and languages of man, in science and art, the students are pressing on up the hill of knowledge; not that the students do not engage in these things during other times of the year, but it appears as though their efforts were intensified during the winter season. But where, we might ask, comes this stimulus to study? Certainly if men were inclined to be neglectful they could be in the winter as well as in the summer. We are glad to believe that the majority of the students are so constituted that they must be active. Study and thought fill a larger place in the student's interests during the winter, for he is bounded by the wall of his room and no peals of rippling laughter rise from the verdant campus below—a cause for uneasiness. Thoughtful study is the greatest cause for further effort. It gives the student a glimpse of the thing hitherto unknown; it is the "Delectable Mountains" of Pilgrim's Progress, the forelook of weary travelers. It is not the sunshine of summer alone we should covet, but, for this added interest in study we

should praise our cold New England winters. Away with the heat of Mexico, the sweltering blasts of India, the lazy warmth of the Philippines; for good scholastic work give us our own zone, our own New England with its winter.

IN this present day of activity there seems little place for the dreamer. Life, even the most ordinary, is so complex, so filled with problems that demand a keen, practical, intellect and practiced hand, that the man who dreams is crushed under the heels of the multitudes that are contending, striving for a position upon the pinacle of the world's material blessings. This, at least, is an ordinary interpretation of the situation. But pause! there is a dreamer whom the world, even in its most frenzied moments, must reckon with. He is a man, however, who dreams a vision of the future, seeing an ideal in the promised distance, not one who falls backward and weeps for the golden days past. This man is the pulse of the world's progress, he is the statesman, the inventor, the preacher, the poet. O'Shaugnessy, himself a poet, expresses it:

"We are the music-makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams;
World-losers and world-forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams:
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world forever it seems."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"We, in the ages lying,
In the buried past of the earth,
Built Nineveh with our sighing,
And Babel itself with our mirth;
And o'erthrew them with prophesying
To the old of the new world's worth;
For each age is a dream that is dying,
Or one that is coming to birth."

But these are they who dream, and behold a goal. These are they who in their vision hear a voice that says, "Up and work for the day of your dream is at hand, and you must be ready to enter into the kingdom with those who labor." They are the unusual dreamers—the geniuses, perhaps. There is ever a place for them. However, there are a few of us who believe that there is a place for the ordinary dreamer. Where? Why anywhere, be it a post of importance or be it an humble path. This man in the lowly fields of life can glorify that field until it seems, and for him is, a place of brightness and pleasure. To be sure in this there lies a danger, but here, too, is a worthy recompense. Note a stanza from the "Bates Student:"

"A life may be dismal and small,
To those who view it that way;
And gloom will envelope us all,
Not guided by Fancy's bright ray,
Ah! what if that vision so high
A will o' the wisp for me gleams!
I'll toil with my face to the sky,
For I am a dreamer of dreams."

FOR the last two or three years there has been a great deal of emphasis placed upon "college spirit." With a view to promoting college spirit and class precedence, which latter had been also sung by many of the "chapel-stage" minstrels, freshmen rules were instituted. For a few weeks all went well—"the new broom swept"—but now what does one see? Numerous ones among the freshmen have taken it upon themselves to determine whether or not the rules shall be obeyed, whether or not it is

necessary that they shall wear their caps, give precedence to upper classmen, etc., and the upper classmen stand by in open-mouthed amazement, doing nothing, saying nothing to preserve their own dignity and that of the name of the College in which and for which the rules were adopted. The point is this. These rules were instituted after long and careful consideration by the members of the freshmen rules committee, and a rule not adhered to is a little worse than no rule at all. If it is best that it should be ruled that freshmen wear caps of a special design, it would be well if that rule were enforced. It is generally admitted that "a thing which is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

THE "*Kaleidoscope*" is well under way, and promises to present itself to alumnus and undergraduates as an interesting and altogether attractive book. There are many reasons why a good annual is advantageous to the College. If it is well written, tastefully arranged, and well printed, it is sure to give the reader a good impression of the old college. A good annual, coming as this one does almost at the beginning of an administration which has the brightest of prospects, deserves the support of every undergraduate and alumnus, that the idea of the college annual in this institution may be perpetuated, as it most certainly ought to be.

WE are glad to note that the college library is open evenings from seven to nine o'clock. This is a very good institution, as it gives an opportnnity for library and reference work to a great many who otherwise would be deprived of this advantage. There are many students who have duties that claim their attention from four to six o'clock, which kept them from enjoying the library under its old hours, who now can do the amount of work that every man ought to do in the library, whether it be in reference work connected with their ccllege subjects or merely an association with the library atmosphere.

WE note in one of our exchanges the following: "People will read and read and read, but they will lie down and die before they will think." It sounds rather radical, but after all there is something in it. The fact is human constitution inclines us to take the least difficult path; and it is easy to read and mimic, but very strenuous to think and act.

Elbert Hubbard says, "People learn to think by thinking, and to talk by talking." Again we wish to say there is something in it.

THE one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth was fittingly commemorated on the morning of February, the twelfth in the men's chapel. The ordinary weekly rhetorical program was given over to a commemoration of the great man; and it was an exceedingly good program. Seldom have we heard more interesting addresses of this nature. But while the speeches were highly commendable, it must be said that the spirit of the occasion was most distinguished. We print in the CAMPUS the greater portion of the exercises, not entirely because they are of merit in them-

selves as literary productions, but more especially because of the fitness of the occasion for remembering our martyred president on this centennial year of his birth. The first six articles, which we herein print, were original; the last three numbers of the program, being recitations exclusively, we omit as they are at the hands of everybody.

LINCOLN COMMEMORATION.

The first number on the Lincoln Commemoration program was "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by W. H. Cleary, '11. Owing to a confusion of manuscript we can print only the following selections, the first of which is a description of Lincoln's character.

"Throughout his publie career Lincoln never deviated from the paths of rectitude and civic righteousness. Each year reveals with distinctive clearness his wonderful strength of character combined with a rare beauty of spirit. He was marked by his unwavering faith in a Divine Providence, which began at his mother's knee, and ran like a thread of gold through all the inner experiences of his life. * *

"The sudden and unexpected termination of Lincoln's career gave a sanctification to his character, and time has only increased the veneration and affectionate regard which the citizens of the republic entertain for him. He is universaily looked upon as the savior of his country; Washington himself holds no higher place in the hearts of the American people. Simple and even careless in dress and demeanor, shrewd and penetrating in his judgment of men, ever open, honest, and christian, he was truly the representative American.

"No more praiseworthy words could be said of any man than those which appear on a monument in New York:

'Abraham Lincoln,
Friend of man, servent of God.
The nation his mourner—
The Country his monument.'"

Then followed an oration on "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates" by R. A. Currier, '10:

"For a period of nearly half a century previous to the Lincoln-Douglas Debates the great political question had been slavery. In spite of the best statesman the sectional lines had gradually become stronger and stronger, the compromises of 1820 and 1850 producing only a temporary effect.

"In 1858 the situation had become desperate. It was evident that a crisis was at hand, in which it must be decided whether slavery was to go on and become a national institution, whether it should be confined only to the southern States, or whether it should be forever blotted out of the nation.

"Until this time Lincoln had never been a national figure, although he had in 1847 been a representative and had served in the legislature, while Douglas had served as a representative, a senator, and had already attained a reputation as one of the greatest debators in the country.

"In 1858 Douglas, who had stated that he did care whether the negro was voted up or voted down, was renominated by the Democratic party for the senatorship from Illinois. The new Republican party nominated Lincoln, whose followers believed that great popular movements could only succeed when guided by the faithful friends of those movements. In his

speech at the close of the convention which nominated him Lincoln said :

"'If we could know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it. We are now far into the fifth year since our policy was inititiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved ; I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.'"

"Soon after the Springfield address Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of debates, in which they were to argue in public the vital political questions at issue. After an exchange of several letters, an arrangement was made by which Lincoln granted everything to Douglass as to time, place and method.

"These debates are as important as the Webster-Hayne debates, not only because of the importance of the question invoived but because Lincoln now for the first time attracted national attention, and for the first time showed the wonderful ability which he possessessed. In these debates the ideas of the North were more accurately summarized than any one else had succeeded in stating them.

"In the second debate held at Freeport, Lincoln asked Douglass the following question :

"Can the people of a United States territory in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the U. S., exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution."

"Douglas' position was now most critical. At first Lncoln had been on the defensive, but now the order was reversed and Douglas was clearly on the defensive. Douglas scarcely realized the importance of his answer which gave rise to the "Freeport Heresy." If he answered in the affirmative, it meant the personal loss of support at the south, in the negative, the loss of the support at the north. Although Lincoln lost the senatorship, it became clear that Douglas could never be president. In 1860 the northern Democrats nominated Douglas ; the southern Democrats Breckenridge ; while the Republican party nominated Lincoln, whose election may in a large measure be traced directly to his speeches and debates during the senatorial campaign of 1858. While many of these were prepared hurriedly, some of them are of a quality that has seldom been reached by statesmen in any age."

The third number on the program was an oration on "The Cooper Union Address," by C. H. Beane, '09.

"The great Metropolitan audience stared at the tall, ungainly, man whom William Cullen Bryant had just introduced as 'an eminent citizen of the West, hitherto known to you only by reputation.' That audience which was made up of the chief society of New York, intellectual, cultured, and finely groomed, could do nothing else than stare for the man who arose to

address them seemed so rough and awkward that they wondered what message he could have for them upon the burning question of civil disruption and slavery. He hesitated a moment before the sea of faces that gazed on him with curiosity and criticism, and could note little sympathy in their looks. He almost wished that he had not responded to the inward cry which brought him to the East to preach the new gospel of justice. But in a minute that feeling of heart-sickness, which longed so for human sympathy, left him, and he became lost in the theme of his discourse.

"When he first began to talk some settled themselves resignedly in their seats for a weary two hours or more, some smiled at the tall man with the high voice and nervous address, a few impatiently scuffed their feet and began to whisper to their neighbors; but it was only for a moment that this endured. A hush then fell, and the stillness of intense attention possessed all. What were those words he was uttering? Who was this man called Abraham Lincoln? Those words were truths, the great, inevitable principles of humanity; and he—was the voice of one crying in the wilderness? And it was this which made the Cooper Union speech famous,—eternally famous in the record of man.

"We have recently heard it said that it was in this Cooper Union address that Lincoln really found himself; and we can well believe that this is true, for no more eloquent, logical, yet absolutely simple, argument has ever been uttered; and this argument which was as large as the necessity of the times was clothed in the purest speech. Yet we could expect it for it was but the shadow of the man Lincoln, the statesman Lincoln.

"This address marked Lincoln's first appearance in the East where he was known only through the fame of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He was on trial. His new Republicanism was to be vindicated. He was out to win a new field to reason and justice, for the sake of the Union and Humanity; and to this purpose he chose as a text for his speech a remark made by Stephen A. Douglas, his great opponent, at Columbus, Ohio. It was this, "Our fathers when they framed the government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better than we do now." The frame of government was the constitution of the United States. And the issue which resulted from the different interpretations of this text, which so dangerously divided the nation, which gave Douglas the United States senatorship, and eventually gave Lincoln the presidency, Lincoln stated thus, 'Does the proper division of local from Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, forbid our Federal government to control as to slavery in our Federal territories.

"Senator Douglas in his anxiety for southern votes said 'Yes;' Lincoln said 'No,' and with the clearest logic he struck down the thin wall behind which Douglas ambushed. He showed by the facts of the case that the framers of our Constitution were not favorable to the extension of slavery and that a majority enlisted their services against it. In the close of this argument he said,—

"Is it not a little presumptuous in any one at this day to affirm that the two things which that Congress deliberately framed, and carried to maturity at the same time are absolutely inconsistent with each other? And does not such affirmation become impudently absurd when coupled with that other affimation, from the same mouth, that they who did the two things alleged to be inconsistent, understood whether they really were inconsistent better than we—better than he who affirms that they are inconsistent?' In their own argument the 'states sovereignty' supporters were caught, when it was bared of its superficial garb of superficial arguments. And when he had met this, Lincoln turned to the defense of his new party.

"'This is all Republicans ask—all Republicans desire, in relation to slavery. As these fathers marked it, so let it again be marked, as an evil not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and in so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity.'

"'You say we are sectional. We deny it. That makes an issue; and the burden of proof is on you. You produce your proof; and what is it? Why, that our party has no existence in your section—gets no votes in your section. The fact is substantially true; but does it prove the main issue. We will get votes in your section. You will then begin to discover as the truth plainly is, that your proof does not touch the issue.'

"Lincoln's defense of the new party, of the soverignty of the Federal government, of justice was so sane that many a man went home that night with a new conviction in his heart, a new vision before his eyes, for the sincerety of the speaker had driven home the wedge of truth. He was pleading for his cause, for the Union, for the sacredness of American citizenship, for the comfort of the times, for the comfort of all times. He spoke for a present need, but his words had more than a transitory meaning—they seemed the inevitable prophecy of the future and when at times he felt the growing selfishness of the slavery element, words came as a cry from the heart which bore the burden of a people.

"'Human action can be modified to some extent, but human nature can not be changed. There is a judgment and feeling against slavery in the nation. You cannot destroy that judgement and feeling—that sentiment—by breaking up the political organization which rallies around it. You can scarcely scatter and disperse an army which has formed into order in the race of your heaviest fire; but if you could, how much would you gain by forcing the sentiment which it created out of the peaceful channel of the ballot box into some other channel? * * * But you will break up the Union rather than submit to a denial of your Constitutional rights. * * * Your purpose, then, plainly stated, is that you will destroy the government, unless you be allowed to construe and force the Constitution as you please. You will rule or ruin at all events.'

"Although much stirred by the selfishness of those men who would maintain the rod over the backs of their brothers, and the government only to legalize the crime, yet it is in the gentlest manner that he addresses

them and urges patience upon his followers thus:

"'It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace and harmony one with another. Let us do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked let us do nothing through passion and temper. Even though the southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands, and yield to them, if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can.'

"As Lincoln drew to the close of his address, he seemed a different man in the eyes of the people before him. It was if they had slumbered, and dreamed and seen a tall, awkward man of the soil rise to speak; but now they were awake with a clear vision of one who was beautiful, glorified with a purpose, transformed by the truth. It was a vision of reality which they carried in their hearts for the remaining days of their life, whose meaning throbbed in their souls, until they of moral uecessity arose against the tyranny of human bondage and blotted it out forever from the pages of American civilization. Ah, let us listen! across the years of half a century we hear him speaking:

"'If slavery is right we can not justly object to its nationality, its universality; if it is wrong, they cannot justly insist upon its extension, its enlargement. All they ask we conld readily grant, if we thought slavery right; all we ask they could as readily grant, if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right, and our thinking it wrong is the precise fact upon which depends the whole c o n t r o v e r s y. Thinking it right as they do they are not to blame for desiring its full recognition as right; but thinking it wrong as we do, can we yield to them. * * * * Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The following, which is on "The Republican National Convention of 1860," was by D. J. Ricker, '09:

"In a general way the history of great nations and great peoples can be graphically represented by a complete cycle, on which there are points of high and low potential, with an occasional break in the circuit, when a culmination of natural circumstances and events result in an extreme crisis. Spain, Rome, Greece, and Carthage have each had their inning. Roman glory and literature, Grecian grandeur and art passed down the horizon with the setting sun long before the cradle of our little republic had ever been conceived.

"On the other hand there is a narrower aspect of history which reveals itself when each individual unit or nation is separated from its whole and analized into its constituent parts- It is at this point and in this study that we are met with the almost startling revelation of the important role which a single critical event plays in the life of some given nation. In the history of France, the Revolution, with all its horrors and cruelties, its oppressions and talamities, stands out in bold relief. In English history, the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights are the

corner stones upon which rests the right of any English speaking race to the fundamental claims of personal equity, freedom and liberty.

"In our own history what more significant and important period is there than that following 1860, the period which gave opportunity for use of the latent activity of the backwoods rail-splitter, national hero, and martyr, Abraham Lincoln. What would we be if there had never been a Lincoln? is surely a startling question. Then of what great importance must be the circumstances which made it possible for him to have been elected president of the United States.

"There was indeed excitement throughout the country when the Republican National Convention convened at Chicago, June 17, 1860. Everybody felt that a crisis in the affairs of the nation had now come. At that time there were nearly four millions of human beings held in bondage, bought and sold as if they were so many cattle, and upon this great and vital question of human slavery, the Democratic party, hopelessly divided, nominated for President both John C. Breckenridge and Stephen A. Douglass.

"It was evident from the start that no man could be nominated by the Republican party who was not unmistakably in favor of the fundamental principal to which, through Lincoln's advice, it had already been pledged that 'all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

"So enormous was the crowd expected by the convention committee that no assembly hall in the whole city of Chicago was thought large enough for the gathering, and, consequently, a temporary structure, called the 'Wigwam,' was built. Even then a large number of people were unable to gain admittance to this notable concention.

"The platform of resolutions adopted by the convention contained the political principles that had already been announced in many different forms by Lincoln during his unparalleled canvass of the Northern States, but there is one very significant fact in connection with the adoption of this platform. Strange to say there was some opposition to including the famous 'life, liberty and pursuit of happiness' clause which had been handed down from our forefathers in the Declaration of Indepeudence. But after an eloquent address by George W. Curtis, the young New York delegate, the clause was accepted and a demonstration followed which made the walls of the assembly hall tremble. The crowds outside took up the cheer and a vast wave of sound went thundering down the lakeside, telling the world that at last a great national party had asserted, in unmistakable language, the right of man to freedom.

"Many condidates were put in nomination, but only the names of two, Lincoln and Seward, provoked the kind of enthusiasm which has been duplicated in our day by that famous 'four, four, four years more for Teddy.'

"Just as the voting commenced the air was hushed, for everybody felt that the supreme moment had arrived, when a great act in the drama of national history was about to begin. Now and again a roar of applause would break forth as if the delegates

were unable to restrain themselves, so great was their desire to hear the result from each other. Seward and Lincoln ran neck and neck. Early in the contest Seward seemed to have a slight advantags, but finally, there came one of those critical moments when every pulse is quickened, every ear strained, and every nerve tense. It was a Vermont delegate, who arose and said, 'the Vermont delegation casts its entire vote for Abraham Lincoln.'

"New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Ohio followed amidst great demonstrations of applause and in a few moments our hero had been elevated from seeming defeat to an overwhelmtng victory. After an instant's pause, like that in the midst of a storm, a hurricane of enthusiasm, almost maddening, broke forth. The surging crowds without came back with awakening cheers, and volley after volley of cannon, up and down the lake, told the world that Lincoln had been nominated. And in this way, the son of Thomas Lincoln, backwoodsman, stepped out upon the mighty stage on which was to be enacted one or the most tremendous tragedies the world has ever seen."

Oscar J. Williams, '09, then spoke of Lincoln as a Letter-Writer.

"On an occasion of this nature, ample justice would not be done to the name and fame of Lincoln, unless some consideration were given to that seemingly minor aspect of his greatness, his ability as a letter writer. It is a shame to us, and, at the same time a touching tribute to Lincoln, that this ability should have first been recognized and lauded in England. Surely distance, either in space or time, is necessary to the appreciation of greatness. It is our purpose to deal first with Lincoln's literary style, and second with his cearacter as brought out in his letter writing.

"In point of literary merit Lincoln's letters will bear comparison with the best in the English language. He moulded the simple Saxon of colloquial speech into the most delicate sentiments and forceful thoughts. No matter to whom he wrote, simplicity was the rule. He was one of the greatest masters of statements, and it was this mastery which enapled him to do with a limited vocabulary that which others have scarcely done through the knowledge of a wide vocabulary and an ornate style. He knew the source of prejudice and the springs of action, and his marvelous gift of expression enabled him to say the right thing at the right time. Pathos and humor are judiciously mingled in his letters. By the use of homely illustrations in dispatches to his generals he made his instructions clear. He never wasted words. In his noted letter to Greeley, not one word could be omitted without marring the symmetry of the whole. I doubt if in the whole English tongue a parallel can be found to this letter. It is a most wonderful example of the cumulative effect of repetition without superfluity.

"If from external data, the speaker were asked to choose one thing which, in his estimation, is the most infallible mirror or character, he would not hesitate in naming 'letter-writing.' Then if ever 'out of the abundance of the heart themouth speaketh.' Here man states his vlews, free from ihe constraints of ordinary conversation, and here with mind and heart having free

play, he discloses whatever is uppermost in him, be it good or bad. And this is true whatever the literary efficiency of the individual may be. To the majority of us is given a smattering knowledge of the art of letter-writing; only to the few is mastership given; and Lincoln is among that few. No phase of Lincoln's character can be mentioned which does not find expression in his letters, embodied either in word or style. His keen analytical mind, his knowledge of men, his great toleration, his broad sympathy, his steadfast devotion to duty as God gave him to see it,—these are some of the noble traits which appear in his letters. There is a charm about Lincoln's letters which even the most astute critic fails to explain in appropriate language. Let us listen to the reading of three of his letters and see if we are not influenced by the magnetism of a great personality.

"The following letter is a statement of policy in reply to Horace Greeley's criticism of the administration. Note its clear-cut tone, its simplicity and straightforwardness which banish all doubt as to the President's sincerity. Even Greeley himself confessed he was 'overcome' by it. The letter runs as follows:

HON. HORACE GREELEY:

Dear Sir:

I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not, now and here, contradict them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not, now and here, argue against them. If there is perceptible in it an impatient and dictorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing", as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was". If there be those who would not save the Uuion unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by fréeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.'

Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

"In placing Hooker in command of the army, Lincoln showed his great knowledge of men. His points of criticism were well taken and couched in such terms as to admit of no ill-feel-feeling. He writes:

GENERAL:

I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appears to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skilful soldier, which of course I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in

which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable if not indispensible quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes cau set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticizing their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist yon as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spiiit prevails in it; and now beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilence go forward and gain us victories.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

"A treatment of this subject would not be complete were we to omit President Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby, a resident of Boston, who had lost five sons in the war and whose sixth was lying severely wounded at the time tn the hospital. Here we see Lincoln the man. That the great leader while so absorbed in the affairs of state should thus turn aside to a deed of personal kindness is a touching thing; that his expression should be so perfect as to mar by no word the consolation intended is a wo. derful thing.

MRS. BIXBY:

BOSTON, MASS.

Dear Madam:

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming, but I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that the Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only that cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and affectionately,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This address was followed by one on "Lincoln's Culture" by F. A. Farnsworth, Jr., '09.

The last numbers were recitations. E. S. Sunderland delivered the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural speeches, and Stevens, '09, gave two war poems, "We Are Coming Father Abraham" and "My Captain, Oh, My Captain." Tobin, '09, closed the exercsses with Bancroft's Eulogy delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives.

OPUS 15.

Those of you who were privileged to listen on the morning of Friday, Feb. 12th, to my masterful dissertation on "The Culture of Lincoln," will note with unspeakable regret its failure to appear in these columns in company with other productions of that memorable occasion. The fact is, despite the grusome threatenings of grippe and measles, I have obeyed the pathetic injunction of Horace and carpediemed. Having given ear to a flattering plea

to contribute the above mentioned effusion to the present number, after an inspired silence I ventured with characteristic timidity to suggest the substitution of the following observations. I can only hope the editor's acceptance will prove typical as it was unnecessary to state spontaneous. :

And from no paltry consideration do I withhold the opportunity of intimately perusing those indelible periods. As in spring the modest hypatica germinates, sprouts, and struggles sturdily upward through the frosty earth, and emerging at length into the genial sunlight, leaves and blossoms in its cheery message to a grateful world, the shrinking flowerets of my thoughts, neglected and dormant this long winter time, but now forthcropping in the belated sunshine of editorial favor, distil their fragrance on the waiting air. Remembering the past as worthily as possible with grateful heart, I here and now set the seal of my unqualified approval upon the future.

To resume. We all do more or less wondering. I have wondered through a long and protracted experience and have now come to believe that a large majority of the men who select this retreat in which to hibernate are occupied the greater portion of the time in keeping out the cold and in wondering why they don't get fatter. The result is an atmosphere of wondrous seclusion and sobriety. Not a leaf stirred. For centuries the chapel bell at varying intervals has waked the echos. The verb has never been called into further use. Our heritage was one of silence, nor have we betrayed the trust. Our bewhiskered fore-runners of half a century, were they to step down from their frames, might wonder for a moment at peg tops and science halls, but observing the tranquil mien of passing groups, the belovèd stillness still unbroken, would resume their gilded dignity in peace. The vine still clings to the mouldering wall, the bookstore opens a crack on sunny days, the Commons yet remains, we come and dream awhile, and amid the clanging and wrangling of the limbo to which we depart revert with tears to the quietude which is no more. Tears, idle tears. Let us alone.

It doth not yet appear what we shall be. A gifted imagination might conceive us gargoils on the mossy eaves of time. The world steams by while the sleepers of our sequestered siding warp in ecstacy on through the years. Nothing that is shall perish utterly. Our roots are deep. Lotus, lotus to oblivion.

Charming you say, but what's the use. In some long forgotten age we *were* ambitious, our blood was ruddy and our eyes were bright, every lane had its ash barrel, each moonlight night was fraught with possibilities, the present lived, and the machinery of the future roared most invitingly. But this, this is so comfortable.

Oh, the heavy change. Soused in Lethe we sit and contemplate our postered walls, write home of college life, mother reads such deviltry between the lines and worries over-time. How gee-lorious !

Now what's the matter and who's to blame? We shall not wholly die, for we are certainly most wholly dead. It's merely a case of walking around to save funeral expenses. We are step-brothers to the proverbial door nail, have been so as long as I can re-

member, and will continue to be until an earthquake wanders this way. As a student body we haven't get-up and snap enough to last a steam roller ten seconds. We rummage and ruminate through so many weary periods a day, crawl on to the dream boat and sail baby sail till the next meal time. Who's to blame? I don't mean for the meal time. The corporation, the faculty, the inspector of boilers? Curses, *no*. And the new scrub woman, she surely doesn't lay the archaic dust. On the contrary, the powers that be are trying to blast us loose, but the line of least resistance tends elsewhere. As a consequence the poor legislature and unsuspecting philanthropists receive the full force of the concussion. Have we no pity? Think of it and the shoe leather we have still to the good. I reiterate, what's the matter? The book indicates an inert mass to the left of the breast bone, directly back of the fifth rib. Ah, you say, the co-eds. Great James, didn't they want a Washington's Birthday Banquet as much as the next man? Let us avert our malignant gaze. Our hearts may be in the highlands or in the marshes of Glynn, but the've sure never matriculated here. Its the same old story in the same old way with side bars thrown in.

What we need is a few Presidential satellites in the student body. We hear that what the college needs is work and clap approvingly because since Adam was a yearling we've heard its a fine thing. We knit up the ravelled sleeve of Tacitus for a day or two and then rest awhile. What the college needs *is* work and never so much as now, and not alone with bugs and test tubes. In smokers, in year books, in Junior Week, in athletics, in dances, in this very CAMPUS, in fraternities, in clnbs, and most of all a hearty word and heartier laugh when we meet our fellows on street or campus. We lack ginger, spontaneity, breadth, experience. This lethergy of wind and limb is appalling. Do we look for Prex to do the whole stunt? You say we are diffident in regard to these things, that we have never received any formal intimation that a rousing season would be eminently compatible with the progressive spirit. Do we expect the faculty to turn out in flannel shirts with tin horns to head the procession? We murmur that we are the victims of an implacable New Englandism. Do any of our sister institutions go about with one foot in the grave and the remainder in bed-slippers? Does good-fellowship grow on yew trees or college spirit from the roots of the fifth declension?

What is needed? Pure energy. Did you ever think what incalculable virtue there is in action "pure and simple?" More things are accomplished through energetic mistakes than through cautious wisdom. The good will be interrèd with our bones.

Yet things are underway. This paper now enters upon a new era. Five copies before Commencement! Are we going to confine it to chapel speals? We should make it necessary for the editor to acquire a secretary. Every man who can dribble a pen should get busy. Likewise with the coming weekly, for it is coming. When we all wake up there will things enough happen to fill its pages. Little wonder it appears impracticable now. And Junior Week. How many were not included in those heroic seven

couples who patronized the last benefit at the Commons. A noble showing, considering the time we had at the last one. There you are. Not life enough to lie down and die.

Fellows, we've got to buck up and wake up. Prex is with us, the faculty is with us. They can do nothing without us. The place is what we make it. There is no reason under heaven why we should not have here on this hill the best and snappiest college on the market. And it's all up to us.

Let us remove the cushions from our chairs, put tacks in our shoes and go forth, snow plow or no snow plow. Begin now, whoop it up through the year, till at Commencement we shall be in trim so to demonstrate the healing properties of the natural waters of the region that alumni will not only, instead of hesitating to offer up their boys on the altar of alma mater, hand them out on silver platters, but take out p. g. papers for themselves.

Three cheers for things in general!

FARNSWORTH.

THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

The members of the musical organizations came together soon after the close of the football season last term and organized under the new constitution as the Middlebury College Musical Association with the following officers: President, H. A. Severy, '09; vice-president, R. C. Ryder, '10; secretary-treasurer, R. A. Kilburn, '11; leader of Glee Club and Orchestra, A. W. Peach, '00; manager of Glee Club, I. D. Hagar, '09; manager of Orchestra, B. S. Stewart, '11; leader of Mandolin Club, B. S. Stewart, '11.

Rehearsals began late in the term, with a large number of candidates. An orchestra of seven pieces was formed, as well as a mandolin club of six members. It was the exceedingly good fortune of the association to secure Dr. G. W. Cunningham as trainer of the Glee Club, and Dr. Bernhard Franzen-Swedelius as director of the Orchestra. Early in the winter term Mr. Peach resigned as leader of the Glee Club, and Dr. Cunningham was unanimously elected to the position.

The season opened with a concert in Grange Hall at Bridport, February 2. Owing to drifted roads the audience was not large, but they made up for this lack in their evident enthusiasm. On Thursday, Feb. 4, the clubs started on their southern trip, playing before a small audience in Granville, N. Y., and packed houses in West Rutland and Castleton. It was an encouraging fact to note that nearly every number was enchored. On Saturday, March 6, the fifth concert was given at Bristol under the auspices of the Men's League of the Baptist Church. Trips are being planed for concerts at Rutland, Chester, Fair Haven, Ludlow, Bennington, Manchester, Richmond, and Waterbury. The local event will take place Friday, April 16.

The personnel of the Associations is as follows:

GLEE CLUB.

Leader, Dr. Cunningham; Manager, I. D. Hagar, '09.

First Tenors—Dr. G. W. Cunningham, D. M. Shewbrooks, '09, H. A. Severy, '09, H. A. Burnham, '11.

Second Tenors—Dr. B. Franzen-Swedelius, R. C. Ryder, '10, L. A. Morhous, '10, M. F. Blanchard, '12.

First Bassos—R. A. Stevens, '09, I. D. Hagar, '09, R. A. Kilburn, '11, W. M. Munroe, '12.

Second Bassos—A. W. Peach, '09, B. S. Stewart, '11, W. C. Bosworth, '11, W. H. Cleary, '11.

QUARTET.

Dr. Cunningham, 1st tenor; D. M. Shewbrooks, 2nd tenor; R. A. Stevens, 1st bass; A. W. Peach, 2nd bass.

ORCHESTRA.

First Violin, W. M. Munroe, '12; 2nd Violin, A. W. Peach, '09; Cornet, Robert Hope, ex-'11; Piano, H. O. Thayer, '12; 'Cello, Dr. Franzen-Swedelius; Clarionet, K. I. Sterns; Drums, B. S Stewart, '11.

MANDOLIN CLUB.

First Mandolins—C. H. Beane, '09, E. L. O'Neill, '12, B. S. Stewart, '11.

Second Mandolins—A. W. Peach, '09, J. W. McCormack, '09, R. H. Palmer, '11.

A specimen program follows:

"Frolics of Cupid," College Orchestra
"Evening Song,"
Dr. Cunningham, Mr. Shewbrooks
Mr. Stevens, Mr. Peach
Reading, Mr. Burnham
"Poet and Peasant," Piano Duet,
Mr. Severy, Mr Blanchard
"There let Me Rest," Baritone Solo,
Mr. Stewart
With 'Cello Obligato by Dr. Franzen.
"Dream of Happiness," Mandolin Club
"Come O'er the Sea," Glee Club
"Lustspiel," College Orchestra
"To the Evening Star," Tenor Solo,
Dr. Cunningham
Reading, Mr. Hagar
'Cello Solo, Selected, Dr. Franzen
"March Nuptiale," Mandolin Club
"Kentucky Babe" Glee Club

WOMEN'S GLEE CLUB.

The Women's Glee Club held their first meeting early in the fall term and re-elected the officers of last year: Caroline Clark, '09, leader, and Martha E. Meibert, '10, manager. Later Miss Clark resigned and Gretta Cater, '10, was elected to fill her place.

Well attended rehearsals have been held every week, but no concerts have been given as yet. It has seemed best not to go out of town to give concerts during the fall and winter terms. Several concerts will probably be given during the spring term, however.

The success of the club is not to be measured by the number of concerts given, nor by the degree of perfection arrived at by the club as a whole, but rather by the good that comes to such individual members, not only from the musical training she receives, but from the close contact with the other girls.

After college days are over, I venture to say that our Glee Club girls will look back at no p rt of their college life with greater pleasure than the part that was spent with the Glee Club.

THE CIVIC'S CLUB.

On the first day of the winter term the following appeared on the bulletin board: "Shall a Civic's Club be organized in Middlebury College? Purpose: Study of current, State and national topics, and a study and discussion of local college problems and interests. Methods: Talks by one or two Faculty members, with President Thomas for one evening. Programs rendered by students on assigned subjects. Open discussions. Officers: President of the Senior Class preside. Student body elect a program committee. Meetings: To be held in the chapel at least four evenings of the winter term and to be open to everyone." This notice remained before the students for a week. The subject was then brought up at an athletic meeting in the chapel, but other interests crowded out discussion at that time. A little later a few, who were

confident the matter was one of real interest among the students if it could once be started, had a paper circulated with this statement at the head: "Last Saturday morning it was proposed that three or four evenings of the winter term be devoted to public meetings of the college, one of which should be a talk by President Thomas and the others discussions of college and current problems according to programs arranged by a committee. It is proposed that L. B. Tobin act as presiding officer and that the program committee consist of J. A. Viele, R. A. Stevens, H. S. White and L. D. Smith. As a test of interest in this proposition, all who would support it are requested to sign below." Some fifty signatures were quickly given and the committee thus appointed began at once to prepare for the first meeting.

This meeting was held in the chapel Wednesday evening, February 10. The weather was against a meeting of any kind. The walks were a mass of ice, yet there were from fifty to seven-five present. Mr. Tobin opened the meeting with a most happy introductory speech on the nature and purposes of the Civic's Club, and introduced Mr. Sunderland, '11, as the first speaker. His talk was on "Debating." Mr. Sunderland is manager of the college debating team, and from this view point he outlined the history of debating in Middlebury, its present status, and its values and purposes. He showed clearly the advantages Middlebury, as a small college, had in the debating field in meeting large colleges, where it lacked these advantages in meeting the same colleges on the athletic field. Mr. Avery, '11, followed, outlining carefully "Current Events" of national and world importance. Mr. Leach, '10, presented a carefully written article on "Conditions." He showed that conditions were almost entirely confined to the two lower classes, in fact that these classes on the average incur over ninety-two per cent. of all the conditions. He showed that this was not due to their having to earn part of their way by outside work, as seventy per cent. of these did no outside work. It seems to be due to lack of ability to organize their time and concentrate their efforts each day upon their college work. He showed that many men who have taken high rank in scholarship have been interested in athletics, prize speaking, debating, etc., in other words, that it is possible to do good work in college and still do a lot of other things that every fellow likes to do. Mr. Farnsworth, '09, talked very interestingly on the "Washington Birthday Celebration." He recounted in some detail the striking development of a more harmonious college spirit in the last few years and urged every effort to promote its continued growth. He said that it was such gatherings as the Washington Celebration, where all are together, that helped most materially, and so urged in closing that each student co-operate toward its greatest success. President Thomas gave a most interesting talk on "College Interests." He told us of some of the problems he had to face, of some of the things he had been doing and of some of the ambitions he had for Middlebury. He explained some parts of new catalogue, spoke of the summer school and of the plans for new instructors.

He asked for volunteers among the students to undertake the beautifying of that part of the campus in the rear of the College buildings and of other volunteers to try to interest the townspeople more largely in the College and its work. He urged throughout the talk that the College is a public institution, whose purpose is to benefit and ennoble the people of Vermont and neighboring States. President Thomas' address was received with most hearty applause. The meeting was dismissed by Mr. Tobin.

The programme for the other meetings are not in definite form yet. Notice of them will be given later.

JUNIOR WEEK.

Last year saw the institution of this new addition to the list of Middlebury College activities. Junior Week has been instituted with a view to assisting in the work of interesting sub-freshmen in "Old Midd", and in the advantages which surround her. The active work in connection with the undertaking is performed by a Junior Week Committee, composed of at least one member from each class, whose officers are a chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer. These offices are filled by R. A. Stevens, '09, R. C. Holt, '09, and E. S. S. Sunderland, '11, respectively.

One of the principal tasks of the committee is the raising of funds for use in getting the sub-freshmen here, and this work was commenced early last month (January) by the institution of a series of dances held in Hamlin Commons, to which all students of the College are invited. Two of these have been held successfully, at both of which Prof. and Mrs. Winckler officiated as chaperones.

Definite plans for the festivities of Junior Week have not as yet been made. The events are to occur on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 12–15, and among them will be a reception to the visitors, on Wednesday evening, followed by the track-meet, the debate, the junior play and prom., and the base ball game, on the remaining days of the week.

A thoroughly enjoyable and successful time is anticipated, and there will always be "room for one more", so let no alumnus absent himself for fear of overtaxing Middlebury's capacity.

DEBATING UNION.

The Middlebury College Debating Union was organized last November by the men of the three upper classes, who were especially interested in debating, for the purpose of securing for Middlebury, if possible, intercollegiate debating and, also, for the purpose of fostering interest in debating among the students. It is a complete organization, having a carefully drawn constitution, and a full quota of officers. At its first meeting it was voted to restrict its membership to the three upper classes, hoping to thus stimulate the freshmen to organize a club of their own. This hope has been realized. They have organized a club and have held already several debates. It is to be hoped that they will hold a debate before the college year closes with a freshman team from some New England college. The "Union" instructed its manager to immediately communicate with several colleges, and to thus ascertain

whether or not they would enter into debating relations with us. It is almost a universal custom among college debating associations to schedule their debates at least one year previous to the year in which the debate is to be held, and to enter into contracts of a specified term of years, usually three. Hence, the "Union" was confronted with a serious proposition: "Could she, because of this custom, and the lateness in the college year, find a college which had not filled its schedule?" The manager sent inquiries to twelve colleges and universities, among them McGill, Amherst, Union, Williams, Wesleyan, Norwich, Clark, Trinity, Hamilton, and St. Lawrence. Only two, Norwich and St. Lawrence, were able to enter into debating relations with Middlebury. A debate has been arranged with Norwich to take place at Northfield the 23rd of April, and one has been arranged with Saint Lawrence to be held at Middlebury sometime during Junior Week, about May 15th. It was most pleasant and gratifying to receive such encouraging answers to these inquiries, for they all wished success for the Middlebury "Union" and seemed interested in her welfare, although they, with these two exceptions, could not schedule debates with her because of not having any open dates on their schedules. To quote from a letter written by the head of the Department of Economics of a New England college, and sent in answer to the manager's inquiry: "Your communication led to an attempt to revive debating, but apparently interest in debating at ——— college is lacking. I am sorry that I can see no prospect of ——— college getting into debating relations with Middlebury." And from another letter received from another college: "We should like nothing better than to see your team up against ours, but it is an impossibility this year." There has been quite a little interest in debating at Middlebury during the last four or five years. During that time a successful debate has been held with Saint Lawrence University, a debate scheduled with Dartmouth College, which necessarily had to be cancelled, and there have been several class debates. Last year the freshman class won from the Norwich University freshman class in a debate held at Middlebury during Jnnior Week. It is interesting to note that all of the forty men in the class, with the exception of four, debated in the preliminaries for choosing the team, thus showing the great interest in the activity. Middlebury is a small college and, therefore, it is almost impossible for her to have athletic teams which can successfully play with the teams of the larger colleges of New England. But, it is not necessary for her to have a large gymnasium, an expensive athletic field, or a very large number of students to produce a debating team which can suucessfully meet these colleges. The future of this new college activity rests with you, students, whether it shall be that of its predecessors, or whether it shall live and grow until it shall carry Middlebury's banner into places where it could not be taken by any other college activity.

LANGUAGE CLUBS.

For these days of improved "methods" it is needless to call attention to the fact that there are various ways of

learning a language. At the same time it is often said that if you wish to learn a language thoroughly you must study it in the country where it is spoken, and it would seem natural that the French language would be best studied in a French speaking country. Now everybody cannot go to France that desires to learn French, and then the question arises: Is it possible to substitute something that in beneficial effects on linguistic knowledge would approach such a trip? It is claimed that climate, among other things, has its influence on language. It is possible that the climate of France is especially favorable to the growth of facility in French, but there may be other conditions of equally great influence in the desired direction, which it would be easier to reproduce than for instance a Parisian rainy day or the blue of the skies in the Midi. It seems conceivable that if you could simply introduce the necessity of *using* French into otherwise unchanged surroundings the effects would be obtained without much trouble. On this assnmption as a basis are founded what we may term language clubs, hundreds of which are in successful operation throughout this country and Europe. For many a college and school the "Deutscher Verein" or the "Sociéte Franzaise" or whatever the name may be, is one of the most helpful as well as most enjoyable among student activities. Apparently there is no reason why Middlebury should not have one or both of these enterprises. During the fall term, at the suggestion of the President, who is himself a thorough German scholar, some attempts were made to prepare for the rendering of a German play. These attempts, however, were not very successful, perhaps on account of a lack of interest, or else lack of time on the part of the students. This must not be taken as an indication that there is no call for a Germanic club, but simply that the time was not ripe. During the winter term some twenty students interested in French have met in an informal way to have an opportunity to practice French orally. Short anecdotes have been recited by those present, and a more or less general conversation has filled the rest of the hour. A French magazine has been ordered for the use of those interested, and it is to be kept on file in the library. If the interest in the matter bids fair to continue, there is hope of having a formally organized French Society before the end of the year. Any one at all interested in the matter, whether at present doing work in French or not, is most cordially invited to apply to Dr. Franzen, who will be very glad to give further information.

THE CHESS CLUB.

A certain number of men of the College, who are especially interested in chess, came together recently and organized the Chess Club of Middlebury College. A constitution has been duly adopted and officers elected. The officers are: President, W. P. Harris; vice-president, H. L. French; secretary, F. A. Coates. Since its organization some fifteen men have become members.

The primary object of the club is to promote interest in the game of chess, and as a means to gaining this object, a chess tournament will be held annually, in which all members will be required to participate.

HALF-BACK SANDY.

The committee in charge of the entertainments to be given for the benefit of the Athletic Association has arranged to produce the well-known college comedy, "Half-Back Sandy." This has been given in several colléges and always with great success. It is a clean, wholesome play, from the beginning to the end with fun and a rousing college spirit. Most of the parts are taken by characters already well known and popular, and the new ones are just as good. Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Winckler have charge of the training. The play occurred Friday evening, March 19. After two hours and a half of pure enjoyment of "the best play ever given in town" there was a short informal dance.

THE CAST OF THE PLAY.

Sandy Smith, Lyman B. Tobin
Josiah Krop, his uncle, W. V. Hagar
Philip Krop, Sandy's cousin of Queens-town College, Leonard D. Smith
Bill Short, Philip's friend of Queens-town College. Edwin S. S Sunherland
Kenneth Sumner, of Kingston College, Ray Adams Stevens
Percy Gordon, captain of Kingston footbal team, E. B. Hallet
Dick Hunt, a Sophomore, Henry S. White
"Babe" Van Twiller, a Freshman, Hugh O. Thayer
Joe Fleetwood, college sport, Robert F. Hunt
J. Baoth McReady, retired actor, now instructor of elecution at Kingston, Ivan D. Hagar
Professor Dryden, Professor of Ancient History at Kingston, John A. Viele
Mabel Sumner, sister of Kenneth, Mrs. I. L. Winckler
Sue, - - - Roger K. Lane

BASKET BALL.

Basket ball is again receiving the interest it justly deserves, and under the management of the different class teams, the old Catholic Church on Weybridge street, which was fitted up last season, has been hired again and practice is going on regularly.

As was done the previous season, a series of games are being played for the championship of the college.

The following captains and manageas have been elected for the four classes: 1909, Stevens, captain, Wright, manager; 1910, Ross, captain, Cadwell, manager; 1911, Cleary, captain, Tuck, manager; 1912, Nevling, captain, Tracey, manager.

The class squads are: 1909, Stevens, White, W. Hagar, Fiske, Chalmers, Smith, Ricker; 1910, Ross, Fisher, G. Darrow, Coleman, Wright; 1911, Cleary, Barnes, Stewart, J. Peach, W. Darrow, Palmer, Tuck, Ryder; 1912, Nevling, Breitstadt, King, Rock, Tracey, Wray, Lahiff.

The first of the series of games took place Friday, January 22. Two games were played. 1911 vs. 1912 and 1909 vs. 1910. The game between the freshmen and sophomores was fast and exciting. The score was 16–13 in favor of the sophomores.

The game between 1909–1910 was one-sided and not very interesting. The final score was 23–5 in favor of 1910.

The next set of games was played Thursday, January 28. The game between the sophomores and seniors was fast and interesting during the first half, but in the second half 1911 had its own way and rolled up a score of 32, while 1909 scored 6. Peach, Stewart and Barnes led for the sophomores, while Stevens and W. Hagar did well for the seniors.

The freshmen and juniors had quite

a tussle on this evening, and the score for the first half was close. In the second half, however, the juniors hustled around a little too fast for the freshmen, who were soon tired out. The score was 30–18 in favor of the juniors. Breitstadt and Nevling excelled for the freshmen, while Fisher and Ross did good work for the juniors.

The last games of the first series were played Thursday evening, February 11, and proved to be the closest and best yet played.

The 1910–1911 game, as was expected, was hard and fast. The score for the first half was 17 to 14 in favor of 1910, and the final score was 26 to 23 in their favor. The whole game was full of good plays which were evenly divided. Ross, with 14 points, and G. Darrow with 8, led for the juniors, while Barnes excelled for the sophomares with a total of 13 points.

The 1909–1912 game started out with the seniors in the lead, but the last of the first half they dropped back, and the half ended with a score of 16 to 13 in favor of the freshmen. In the second half the playing was more even, and the final score was 34–22 in favor of 1912. The senior team was far better in passing, but guarded loosely, and was not able to take advantage of all the opportunities for baskets from the floor. For 1909, Ricker and Smith led with three baskets apiece, while for the freshmen, nearly half the baskets were made by King, who had the largest number of the evening, which was seven.

The remaining sets of games will be played during the coming few weeks, and, as things stand now, it seems to be a fight between the juniors and sophomores, who are evenly matched. The remaining games will no doubt be exciting, and a good attendance is expected. Thus far the attendance has been large and everybody enthusiastic.

ALUMNI NOTES.

[The alumni are again reminded that the success of this department depends on their co-operation in giving us notes. All communications should be addressed to M. J. Pond, Middlebury, Vt.

'51. The following is an extract from an address by Dr. Samuel W. Boardman, which appeared in the Bloomfield *Citizen*, February 13. We are sorry that, having reached us so late, we are unable to include it in the portion of THE CAMPUS devoted to the Lincoln commemoration:

"I heard Mr. Lincoln's last two public speeches and saw his face twice after death. I have conversed concerning him with a number of persons who knew him well, including Governor Stanton, his Secretary of State; Hon. W. M. Evarts and Rev. Dr. P. D. Gnrley, his pastor in Washington. I was also called to preach in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where President Lincoln attended, on the evening of the day after his death to a crowded congregation, with the heavily draped vacant pew near the center of the church before me. The text was: 'He being dead, yet speaketh.' The sermon had been recently preached to my own people in Auburn, N. Y. No reference to President Lincoln was made.

"I first saw and heard Mr. Lincoln at the White House on Monday afternoon, April 10, 1865, at about five

o'clock, as he spoke from the historic central window in the second story over the front entrance. Two or three hundred persons had assembled and waited, some of them probably for an hour, refusing to leave till the President appeared. He had been out in his carriage for his usual afternoon drive and found many already waiting when he returned. After his return he probably dined at his usual hour. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox just twenty-four hours earlier, and the entire North was full of jubilation. It was the crowning joy of Mr. Lincoln's life. Though desiring not to speak at that time, yet he could not wholly deny the natural desire of his fellow-citizens to see and hear him at once.

"He therefore came forward with the utmost good nature for a word of explanation. He was of course received with hearty cheers. He said that there had been a 'mistake somewhere' as to an appointment for him to speak there at that time. It was important, he said, that he should speak only with caution and care, and he would be better prepared on the following day, on Tuesday evening.

"He spoke, however, perhaps ten minutes at this time. Although it was a mere matter of explanation, it was perhaps one of the most happy presentations of his personality ever made to an audience. He was full of good feeling. He, of course, shared in a supreme measure the general joy. He spoke also on the immediate strength and cheer of a good dinner. His mind was not for the moment occupied with grave considerations as it was on the following evening. Anxiety had been lifted for an hour. We all felt that we had before us a great historic character, whose record was already known to the world and we looked, as in a mirror, to see those qualities which had made him illustrious. We made notes of them at the time.

"Qualities obvious in Mr. Lincoln's face and bearing during that short extempcraneous speech, there was an obvious self-reliance which marked him as no common man. There was no small pretence or assumption, but a restful consciousness of ability underlying his expression of countenance, his attitudes, his gestures, and the inflections of his voice. He was manfestly one of the forces of nature. There was a certain spontaneous energy which pervaded his whole appearance. He was brisk and cheerful and apparently younger than I had expected. He spoke with a clear, good voice, sufficiently deliberate and with distinct and pleasant articulation. He was more suave than are many public men. The printed report of the speech at the time was not quite as off-hand and free as was the real address. 'What I say now goes into print and if I make mistakes' ('You haven't made any yet,' said a voice), it does not hurt me; it hurts you and it hurts the country.

"There was an extraordinary appearance of discernment about him. He looked as if he saw through things and saw a larger number of things at once than most men do. He reminded me, as I looked up into his face with natural curiosity and study, rather of the skilled physician than the lawyer. The old-time physician anticipated the X-rays and looked right through the flesh and bones to the heart, liver, stomach and lungs. Mr. Lincoln had

precisely that look as a statesman and a politician."

'56. It is an open secret that since last spring Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker has been steadily growing blind. For months past the venerable Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania has been unable to read. He has been able to conduct church services because he knows the words of the ritual by heart, but it was noticed that whenever he preached or delivered an address he used no manuscript. He is afflicted with cataract. An operation has been postponed because the Bishop's eyes have become inflamed.—*N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 6, '09.*

'64. Joseph W. Burnham has removed from Laurium, Mich., to Denver, Colorado. His address is 1927 Sherman Avenue.

'74. Hamline University, in which L. H. Batchelder is Professor, has recently received an offer from the General Education Board of New York of $75,000 on the condition that Hamline raises three times the amount, making a total of $300,000, a large portion of which will be added to the permanent endowment. The University will take immediate steps to fulfill the conditions.

'77. President Thomas recently received from George M. Wright a steel engraving of Silas Wright, and along with it a historical letter containing important points in the eminent man's career. The engraving will probably be hung in the political lecture room, where it may bear testimony to the worth of our political department. The letter, we take the privilege to append, believing that many alumni will be interested in its contents:

DEAR DOCTOR THOMAS:

February, 6, 1909.

Through the kindness of a friend I have been able to procure an excellent steel engraving of Silas Wright, a distinguished alumnus of Middlebury College of the Class of 1815. I have ordered it sent to you for hanging in some appropriate place on the College walls.

Alexander in his Political History of the State of New York (Vol. 1, p. 384) gives an interesting description of Mr. Wright's characteristics. Speaking of his appointment as Comptroller of the State of New York to succeed William L. Marcy, he says:

"Silas Wright was * * * not yet thirty-five years of age; but his admittance to the Regency completely filled the great gap left by Marcy's retirement. Like Marcy he was large and muscular, although with a face of more refinement; like Marcy, too, he dressed plainly. He had an affable manner, stripped of all affectation. From his first entrance into public life he had shown a great capacity for the administration of affairs. He looked like a great man. His unusually high, square forehead indicated strength of intellect, and his lips firmly set, but round and full, gave the impression of firmness, with a generous and gentle disposition. There was no evidence of brilliancy or daring. Nor did he have a politician's face such as Van Buren's.

* * * Wright looked more like a strong, fearless, business man. His manner of speaking was not unlike Rufus King's. He spoke slowly, without rhetorical embellishment, or other arts of the orator; he had an unpleasant voice, nevertheless, if one may accept the opinion of a contemporary, and an intimate, 'there was a subued enthusiasm in his style of speaking that was irresistibly captivating.' The slightly rasping voice was 'almost instantly forgotten in the beauty of his argument', which was 'clear, forcible, logical and persuasive'. He then had been in public life eight years, first as Surrogate of St. Lawrence County, afterward as State Senator, and later as a member of Congress. He had also increased his earnings at the bar by holding the office of Justice of the Peace, town clerk, inspector of schools and postmaster at Canton.

* * * His ability and general manners apparently won the people. For, although

St. Lawrence was a Clintonian stronghold, a majority of its voters believed in their young office holder."

Mr. Wright was elected a Senator of the United States from New York in 1832, again succeeding William L. Macey. He served twelve years in the Senate with distinction. Stanton in his Random Becollections, in comparing him with Macy says:

"Both were men of scrupulous honesty, who despised jobbery. Marcy was wily and love l intrlgue. Wright was proverbially open and frank. Marcy never trained himself to be a public speaker and did not shine in the hand to hand conflicts of a body that was lustrous with forensic talents. A man's status in the U. S. Senate is determincd by the calibre and skill of the opponents who are selected to cross weapons with him in the forum. Wright was unostentatious, studious, thoughtful, grave. When he delivered an elaborate speech the Whigs set Clay, Webster, Ewing or some other of their leaders to reply to him."

While in the Senate Wright declined a nomination to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with James K. Polk, but declined. He was elected Governor of the State of New York in 1844, and in 1845 was offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by President Polk, but did not accept. In 1846 he was defeated when he ran for the Governorrhip a second time, and he retired to his Canton farm. He died suddenly in 1847, in his fifty-second year.

Alexander says: "The death of Silas Wright produced a profound sensation. Since the days of DeWitt Clinton the termination of no public career in this State created more real sorrow, and all were quick to admit that the history of the Commonwealth furnished few natures better fitted than his, morally and intellectually, for great public trusts. Perhaps he cannot be called a man of genius; but he was a man of commanding ability, with that absolute probity and good sense which are the safest gifts of a noble character."

Yours truly,

GEORGE M. WRIGHT.

'77. Rev. Calvin B. Moody, D. D., of the First Congregational Church of Bristol, Conn., was invited by his former parishioners at Osage, Iowa, to attend the jubilee of the Congregational Church there in December. Dr. Moody was pastor at Osage from 1887 to 1892. He preached a vigorour and optimistic sermon on "The Outlook for Christianity in America," which was enthusiastically received.

'78. Rev. Julius W. Atwood, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, is now Archdeacon of Arizona and Rector of Trinity Church, Phœnix.

'91. Thomas H. Noonan has been designated by the Attorney General of the State of New York to prosecute the violations of the Agricultural Law in Erie County, New York. He will prepare complaints to recover the penalties in all actions brought for violation of Pure Food Laws and also all the laws that relate to commercial fertilizers and commercial concentrated feeding stuffs or mill products. Mr. Noonan's office, at 736 Ellicott Square, is one of the busiest in Buffalo.

'91. The following letter is characteristic of its writer, Dr. D. G. Reilly of Dayton, Ohio, and the feeling of loyalty to the College is characteristic of a large number of letters now coming in to the president's office. "No doubt you have felt that I am an ungrateful son of Old Midd. I had, however, intended to mail you something. Your personal appeal was for $50. I'll just double it and let us hope that all may do likewise. What a bunch you would have! Need I say how I love old Midd and that this is not commensurate to my indebtedness to her. It is, however, the best I can do at this time. May I say, also, that I pray God will give you strength

to continue this great work, and that each of us will lend a hand to aid such a worthy cause!

'93. Edgar R. Brown, secretary of the Arlington Co., 723–725 Broadway, has been re-appointed member of the Board of Education of Newark, N. J., for a term of three years. Mr. Brown was for ten years engaged in educational work; because of this educational, as well as his business experience, he has been an important factor in organizing the work in Newark during the last year. The high standard of civic duty by which the Board of Newark is governed in its work is suggested by the following extract from remarks made by Mr. Brown in renominating for president, Judge Frederick F. Guild, as given in the Newark *Evening News:*

There were felicitations because Mayor Haussling, recognizing the value of services rendered in the re-establishment of the public school system of the city, had re-appointed Frederick F. Guild, Edgar R. Brown and Dr. Thomas S. McCabe. There were more felicitations when Mr. Guild was re-elected president of the board after he was nominated in a speech by Mr. Brown, seconded by Lesser Lehman, in proposing Mr. Guild for a second term Mr. Brown said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—You will recall that one year ago our president, in taking the chair to which we had unanimously called him, briefly but pointedly reminded us that for the City of Newark the small Board of Education was an experiment, the success of which would depend upon the ability and devotion with which the individual members would meet the important obligations they had assumed in accepting appointment. We have not always agreed in all things, but we have agreed in this, that each member was earnestly seeking to know his duty and to do it as he saw it. The cause and reason for this is very largely due to the example of our president. He it is who has established and exemplified the highest standard of conduct in the performance of civic and official duty. Night and day, in season and out of season, at all times, he has been untiring and unfailing in seeking to know and to do that which should be right and wise and best. As fellow-members, in our relations one with another, we have found him absolutely non-partisan, at all times genial, judicial generous and just.

"His honor, the Mayor, voicing the sentiment of the people has said, 'You have done well, let the good work go on, if only you can see your way to give still further of yourself to the important work to which you are called;' he has responded to the call and is on duty here today, this January 1, 1909.

"On some few occasions citizens have spoken to me, as they have to you, appreciatively of the spirit and work of the board. We have said to them as we have to each other, 'We are fortunate in our president.' We are indeed fortunate in the prospect that he will serve us and our city still further. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure and the honor to nominate for president of the Board of Education for 1909, our esteemed friend, Judge Frederick F. Guild."

'94. Rev. Charles B. Toleman is now pastor of the Congregational Church at West Brookfield, Mass.,

having recently moved there fiom Starling. Dr. James L. Barton, '81, was the guest at a recent meeting of the Men's Club of Mr. Toleman's Church.

'99. Augusta Kelley is teaching in Crescent City, California.

'07. W. E. Bristol, teacher in Beiroit College, Syria, writes: "Took a jaunt of four weeks into northern Syria during last summer's vacation. Enjoyed the experience exceedingly. Slept on house tops, under mud roofs and in door yards; ate from a common dish; attended services in mud huts and sat cross-legged on the floor in native churches; rode horseback over the wild, rugged mountains and plains of this region; saw many facinatfng and interesting scenes; and chased fleas for amusement. It was a great opportunity for coming into contact with the people."

'07. Joseph P. McCormack is doing graduate work in the political science, philosophy, and pure science branch of of Columbia Unversity.

'08. R. D. Carson is teaching in the New Boston High School, New Hampshire.

'08. George G. Duff has recently gone to Colorado Springs, Col.

'08. Burt E. Robinson is teaching at Plainfield, Vt.

LOCALS.

J. B. Viele, '09, made a business trip to Fort Edward, N. Y., recently.

Mr. Burgess of Gamma Beta, (Columbia), was a guest at the Deke House recently.

Mr. Reid L. Carr, '01, and Mr. Frank R. Long, '04, were recent guests at the College.

Several of the students are doing extra work in Browning with Professor Wright this term.

On February 12 Alpha Mu of Chi Psi entertained at a dance given in Masonic hall.

A Senior Honorary Society has been formed. The roll of members has not yet been commenced.

Mr. Samuel B. Pettingill, Jr., '08, Yale Law School, '11, is a candidate for the University debating team.

Alpha Alpha of Delta Kappa Epsison gave a dance in Masonic hall on the evening of Friday, February 5.

The College celebrated the anniversary of Washington's Birthday by a banquet at the Hamlin Commons.

E. C. Hadley, '10, was present at the annual Middlebury banquet held in New York on the evening of January 29.

On January 10, Superintendent James H. Riggs of Orange, N. Y., addressed the students on the subject, "Tennyson and his Work."

Alpha Zeta of Alpha Chi held a dance in the town hall on the evening of February 19. Mary Markolf, '08, of West Rutland was present.

Paul D. Ross, '10, attended the Chi Psi Fraternity Convention in Milwaukee, Wis., February 25, 26 and 27, as the delegate from Alpha Mu.

The new departure in the administration of the library—remaining open during the evenings—is proving to be a very beneficial one.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness among the students this

winter, due in large part, no doubt, to the frequent marked changes in the weather.

The Century Club course is over, the big social responsibilities have been met, lenten season is at hand, and we all begin to wonder "What's next."

Charles W. Murdock and William V. Hagar attended the dance given by the Western Vermont Masonic Union at the city hall, Vergennes, February 10.

We take pleasure in annonncing the successful competion of A. W. Peach, '09, who took third prize in the *New England Magazine's* undergraduate short story contest.

President Thomas made addresses in Plattsburg and St. Albans, February 12 and 13, and preached twice in the Memorial Baptist Church of this town on Sunday, the 14th.

Miss Mary K. Kendall, '08, visited her mother, Mrs. S. N. Kendall, recently. Her short vacation resulted from the action of closing the public schools of Bethel on account of scarlet fever.

On Saturday evening, January 30, the members of the Middlebury Chapter of Delta Upsilon, with their friends, enjoyed a somewhat breezy sleigh ride to Richville, where supper and a dance were held.

The Kappa Delta Rho fraternity gave a very successful card party and dance in the Masonic hall, January 22, Seventeen couples were present and enjoyed a pleasant evening. Professor and Mrs. Winckler attended.

On Saturday night, January 23, Alpha Alpha of Delta Kappa Epsilon, enjoyed a sleigh ride to East Middlebury. After supper, at the Green Mountain House, a dance at the town hall was attended.

The D. K. E. fraternity held an informal dance Friday, February 5, in the Masonic hall. Clifton S. Hadley, ex-'09, Harvard, '09, was present. The hall was artistically decorated with fraternity and college colors.

At a meeting of the Corporation in New York recently, Professor Walter E. Howard was elected Dean of the Faculty. Professor Howard has recently been appointed vice-chairman of the State Board of Education.

In January the College was visited by the Committee on Instruction, and on Wednesday evening, January 20, Dr. Brainerd Kellogg, Chairman of the Committee, addressed the students on the subject, "Lincoln as seen in his Writings."

The first meeting of the Middlebury College Civic's Club was held on Wednesday evening, February 10, in the chapel. The following programme was presented to a good audience: "Current Events", John Avery, '11; "Washington's Birthday Banquet", Frank Farnsworth, '11; "Debating," E. S. S. Sunderland, '11; "Conditions", H. D. Leach, '10. These numbers were followed with a talk by President Thomas on affairs of general interest, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The first lot of copy for the 1910 *Kaleidoscope* has gone to the printer, Tuttle & Co., of Rutland. The book is to be on sale by Junior Week. Several changes have been made from the 1909 *Laurea*, the most noticeable one of which will, perhaps, be the color of the binding, a deep garnet

and gray. More space has been devoted to athletics, social affairs and the various college organizations than heretofore. Besides pictures of the athletic teams, musical clubs and the like, there will be a good many snapshots and views of college life. Nearly all of the illustrations are original and from the college "artists." 1910 always does things up in style, and there is every indication that the *Kaleidoscope*, Volume XIV, will be the largest and best annual old Midd has ever put out.

The Rutland *Evening News* of January 30, in commenting on the Alumni banquet at New York, has the following. "President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College on more than one occasion has shown that he is the right man in the right place. Middlebury is experiencing, and will experience as the years go by, a new life and larger usefulness, as the result of his winsome personality, his earnestness in the work, his adaptability to the conditions. He is a college executive of the first order. President Thomas, at the annual meeting of the New York Alumni of Middlebury Friday night, again gave ample evidence of the good fortune that came to the Vermont college when it secured him as its president. There is real inspiration in what he said: "'I have not found the raising of money such a painful process as remarks made recently in this town by some college presidents would appear to indicate. "I have found it very pleasurable to get your hand into another fellow's pocket. There is enough difficulty about it to give the game a lively zest. There is such a thing as the 'higher begging.' That is President Eliot's kind; you don't catch him complaining of being kicked out of offices. He does not beg at offices, but as he makes Harvard worth millions to this nation, the millions flow into Harvard's treasury. I am going to make Middlebury worth a million to the people of Vermont, and to the boys of this city, who ought to have a country education, and then I will get my million.' President Thomas said the income of Middlebury has been increased one-third since his inauguration last June, and that the fund of $100,000 started by a conditional gift of Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, tbe philanthropist, who was born in Vermont, was neariy secured."

THE NEW ATHLETIC CONSTITUTION.

We print in this issue the new Constitution of the Athletic Association. It is the crystalization of a desire on the part of the students to gain certain permanent advantages for athletics in Middlebury that they have not had heretofore. Among these are the introduction of strict business methods on the part of the management as expressed in Article VIII; the re-organizing of the system of granting Ms, as in Article X; the gaining of experienced advice through an Athletic Council and an Executive Committee as provided by Articles I to VI; the introduction of a competitive system of selecting managers as provided by Article VII; and last, but not least, providing for the effective expression of faculty and alumni interest in athletics through the Council.

The Constitution is the result of the work of a committee appointed by

the association last June. It has not been put together hurriedly nor built upon theory. The committee secured ideas from practical, working constitutions of a similar character in half a dozen of the smaller colleges, and adopted these principles to local needs and conditions. It is this fact that gives large warrant for assurance in its successful working out. The faculty have co-operated in every way possible, and such of the alumni as were within reach have shown a gratifying interest. It goes into effect the first of June, 1909, having been adopted by the undergraduate body upon January 29, and accepted by tbe faculty February 3 :

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. The Athletic Association of Middlebury College shall be composed of three divisions, namely, the Faculty of the college, the Alumni of the college, and the Undergraduate Body of the college.

SEC. 2. Athletics shall be under the direct supervision of the Athletic Council except in cases involving college administration and discipline which shall remain under the control of the Faculty as heretofore.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The Athletic Council shall be composed of nine members, namely, the President of Middlebury College, two other members of the Faculty, three Alumni not members of the Faculty, the manager of the football team and of the base ball team and the secretary-treasurer of the Undergraduate Body.

SEC. 2. The two Faculty members shall be elected by the Faculty annually the first week in June.

SEC. 3. The Alumni members shall be elected as follows: one member shall be elected annually by the Undergraduate Body at the first meeting in June; one member shall be elected annually, to serve for two years, by the Alumni Association at its June meeting, except that in June 1909 the Alumni shall elect a second member who shall serve for the year 1909–1910.

SEC. 4. The student member shall be elected annually by the Undergraduate Body at their first meeting in June.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three members, one Faculty, one Alumni, and one Student member.

SEC. 2. The President, Vice-President, and the Alumni and Faculty members of the Executive Committee shall be elected annually by the Council at its September meeting.

SEC. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be a member of the Executive Committee, and shall be that member of the Council elected by the Undergraduate Body to serve the Council and Undergraduate Body alike as Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The President and Vice-President shall perform the usual duties of these officers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary-Treasurer, as Secretary, shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Council and of the Undergraduate Body; and he shall keep a permanent record of all games played, players participating and the scores of each game.

SEC. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer, as Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the Association. He shall pay out money for general purposes only upon the written order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee; he shall pay out money for the support of athletic teams representing the college only upon the written order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the respective Managers of those teams. All accounts shall be audited by the Council or its appointed auditor before being submitted to the Undergraduate Body at their meeting in December and again in June.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee shall act on all athletic matters arising between the

meetings of the Council. They shall submit a report of all such actions to the Council for approval at its next meeting.

SEC. 5. The books of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be left in the care of the Faculty member of the Executive Committee during the summer vacation.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. The Council shall hold three regular meetiugs during the year; one on the first Tuesday of the Fall Term, one on the first Tuesday of December, and one on the first Tuesday of June.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President or any two members of the Council, providing three days' notice in writing be given to all the members of the Council.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. Five members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business providing one Faculty, one Alumni, and one Student member be present.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. The Undergraduate Body shall, at their regular meeting in June, choose five men from the Freshman class to compete for positions as athletic managers,

SEC. 2. The five men elected according to Sec. 1 of this article shall serve as class collectors, and as assistants to the respective managers during the entire Sophomore year. Assignment of these men to the respective classes as collectors shall be made by the respective managers, but each contestant shall be appointed to act as collector either for football or for base ball.

SEC. 3 On the second Saturday of June the Executive Committee shall meet with the three managers and the President of the College at the call of the Base Ball Manager, and this body shall choose an Assistant Football Manager, an assistant Base Ball Manager and an Assistant Track Manager from the five Sophomores wno have competed for the positions during the year.

SEC. 4. The Assistant Manager of Football shall be a candidate for Manager of Football at the December meeting of the Council, and shall be subject to election at that time provided his work as Assistant Manager has proved satisfactory.

SEC. 5. Action similar to that of Sec. 4 of this article shall be taken by the Council at its meeting in June with reference to the Assistant Base Ball Manager and the Assistant Track Manager.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. The proposed schedule of games and all proposed contracts shall be submitted by the Manager of each team to the Executive Committee for their approval or rejection; no expenditures not previously authorized by the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be recognized as binding obligations, and no financial obligation shall be incurred in excess of the amount of money actually in the treasury, bona fide subscriptions and written quarantees.

SEC. 2. Each Manager shall return to the Treasurer all moneys in his possession within twenty-four hours after a home event or within twenty-four hours after his return from a trip. An itemized statement of receipts and expenditures shall be filed with the Treasurer by each Manager within twenty-four hours after his return from a trip, Sundays not included.

SEC. 3. The respective Managers shall hand in to the Executive Committee with the financial report of each game a list of the men who have played in such game with a statement of the exact time each man has played. This data, with that of the Secretary-Treasurer, shall be used in awarding thc M at the end of the season.

SEC. 4. The respective Managers shall make a written report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee at the end of their respective seasons on the condition and number of suits and other property of the association placed in their charge, and shall turn such property over to their successors.

SEC. 5. No coach shall be employed who has not been approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 1. The captains of the various teams shall be elected at the earliest possible date after the M's are awarded in each season, the football captain by the men who have won their M's in football, and the base ball captain

by the men who have won their M's in base ball, during that season.

SEC. 2. The election of captain shall in every case be subject to ratification by the Council.

SEC. 3. Meetings for the election of team captains shall be called by the respective team managers, who shall preside over the election. The manager shall post a notice of such a meeting at least three days previous to the date of holding same. Elections shall be conducted by ballot.

SEC. 4. The manager shall have no vote except in case of a tie.

SEC. 5. In choosing the team the Manager, Captain, and Coach shall constitute a committee, each having equal voice in naming the players.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. The award of athletic emblems shall in every instance be made by a Committee of Awards composed of the Executive Committee and the Captain and Manager of the team to which the award is made. The meeting of this committee shall be called by the Manager of each team immediately after the close of each season. The committee shall chose its own chairman and a majority of the Executive Committee together with the Captain and Manager shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. As a basis for the award of the M the committee shall take into consideration the following factors:

A. The number of games played by each player.

B. The importance of the games in which each player has participated.

C. Faithful observance of the rules of training and consistent attendance at practice.

D. No player shall be eligible for consideration by the committee who has not played in at least a portion of half of the games of the season.

E. Failure to complete the season except for physical disability or reasons over which the player has no control may be considered cause for withholding the M.

SEC. 3. At the close of the football season the committee of awards shall award the football M to the eleven players who in the opinion of a major ty of the committee shall have constituted the regular college team, and may also grant the same to such other players as shall be deemed worthy.

SEC. 4. The football emblems shall be a blue sweater with white block M and cap of same color and same design of M.

SEC. 5. At the close of the base ball season the committee of awards shall award the base ball M to the nine players who in the opinion of a majority of the committee shall have constituted the regular college team, and may also grant the same to such other players as shall be deemed worthy.

SEC. 6. The base ball emblems shall be white sweater with blue block M and cap of same color and same design of M.

SEC. 7. The committee of awards shall make similar awards for the second teams in both football and base ball, except that special attention shall be paid to candidates' attendance at practice.

SEC. 8. The emblems for the second teams shall be sweaters and caps of colors corresponding to the first team sweaters and caps with 2nd in place of the corresponding M.

SEC. 9. The respective Managers shall be awarded the emblems of their teams.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 1. Only those who have received an M during a given season shall be eligible for the team picture in that sport that season.

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 1. The Undergraduate Body shall hold an annual meeting in December to hear and act upon the reports of the Manager and the Secretary-Treasurer for the football season, and an annual meeting on the first Saturday of June to hear and act on similar reports on baseball, and to elect officers. Three days' notice of these meetings shall be given by the Secretary-Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Undergraduate Body shall, on the first Saturday of June, elect a President, a Vice-Pres dent, and a Secretary-Treasurer to serve as officers for the Undergraduate Body for one year each, and to perform the usual duties of these offices except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Undergraduate Body shall be called at the request of one member of the association, provided three days' notice of such meeting with a

statement of its purpose be posted by the Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTIGLE XIII.

SEC. 1. All students of Middlebury College may become members of the Athletic Association by paying an annual due of $5.00 of which $2.50 shall be paid during the first month of the Fall Term, and $2.50 during the first month of the Spring Term.

SEC. 2. Any student failing to pay any dues of the Association shall be debarred from voting for all officers of the Association and shall be inelligible for offices themselves.

SEC. 3. The existing system of posting names of students not paying taxes is hereby abolished.

SEC. 4 The Faculty and Alumni may contribute to the support of the Association through subscriptions which may be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. Vacancies shall be filled regularly in all cases by special election of the body choosing the officer whose place may be vacant.

SEC. 2. When the vacancy cannot be filled regularly, the Council shall elect for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE XV.

SEC. 1. Questions arising as to the interpretation of this constitution shall be decided by the Council.

SEC. 2 Amendments may be proposed by either the Council or the Undergraduate Body, but shall not become valid until adopted by a two-thirds vote of each body.

ARTICLE XVI.

SEC. 1. This constitution shall go into effect upon the first Saturday of June, 1909, provided it has been accepted by the Faculty and adopted by the Undergraduate Body previous to that time.

On Friday evening, March 12, Alpha Zeta of Alpha Chi gave a party in their House on South street.

R. L. Fisher resigned from the captaincy of the base ball team, and C. H. Beane was elected to the position.

In accordance with the revived custom of editing a College manual, the Class of 1911 have elected officers for the book to appear next year.

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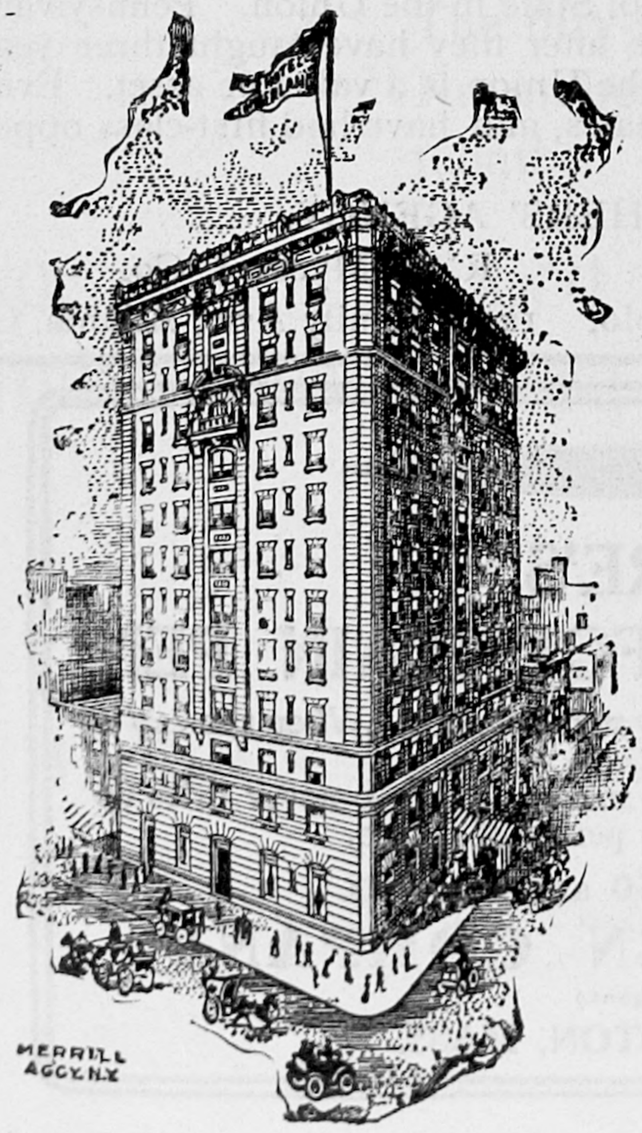

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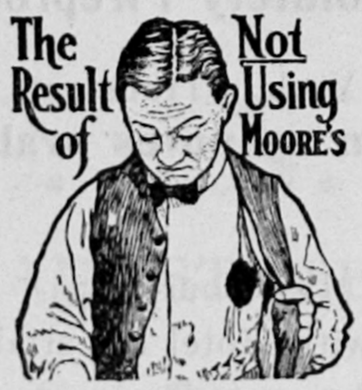

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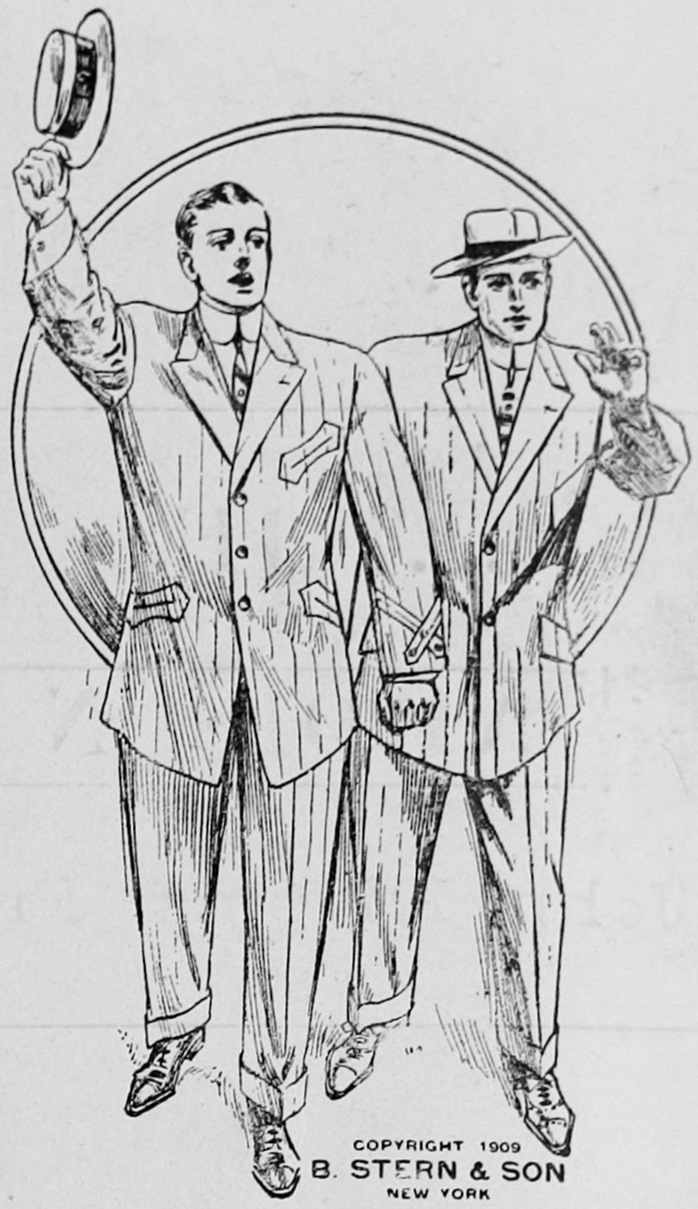

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